The Pyongyang Times

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LAW OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE DPRK

ON THE SECOND SEVEN-YEAR (1978-1984) PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE DPRK

Under the correct leadership of the Government of the Republic our people have won the resplendent victory of fulfilling with success the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea at its Fifth Congress.

Our people vigorously pushed forward the three revolutions —ideological, technical and cultural—and brought about uninterrupted upsurge in the economic construction of socialism, and thus attained all targets of the Six-Year Plan ahead of time. The Six-Year Plan in industry was fulfilled a year and four months ahead of schedule, that is, before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, in terms of total output value, and in agriculture the Six-Year Plan's goal for grain production was reached two years ahead of time.

Between 1971 and 1976 industrial production increased at the high annual rate of 16.3 per cent on an average exceeding the originally envisaged rate, and in 1976 total industrial output value increased to 2.5 times the 1970 figure.

The country's bases for fuel, power and raw materials were consolidated, the key branches of heavy industry such as metal, engineering and chemical industries and light industry developed rapidly, the inner structure of industry achieved greater perfection and its independence and technical foundation were strengthened noticeably.

During the Six-Year Plan the material and technical foundations of agriculture were consolidated beyond compare and the most scientific Juche-oriented methods of farming congenial to the actual conditions of our country were created and introduced widely into agricultural production. As a result, grain output increased sharply from year to year in spite of the extremely unfavourable weather conditions caused by the influence of the cold front.

Great progress was also made in all other fields of the national economy, such as transport and capital construction.

In the six-year period success was registered in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution which were to considerably reduce the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and to free the women from the heavy burden of domestic work. Owing to the vigorous promotion of the technical innovation drive in all fields of the national economy including industry and agriculture, a great change took place in the work of emancipating the working people from arduous and harmful labour, and the working conditions of all working people were remarkably improved.

Immense success was also attained in building socialist culture. The state put great stress on education and thus the objective of creating a million-strong army of intellectuals set by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was attained with credit, and universal eleven-year compulsory education, the most developed system of compulsory education, was introduced far ahead of schedule. This is a splendid achievement. Great strides were made in developing science and technology, and socialist national culture and art blossomed and developed brilliantly.

On the basis of the brilliant achievements in the building of socialist economy and culture and thanks to the popular policy of the Government of the Republic for the promotion of the welfare of the working people, the material and cultural standards of the people as a whole rose markedly and, in particular, the living conditions of the farmers and rural population improved radically.

The successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan is another worthy achievement and a great victory of our people in their struggle for socialism and communism.

With the triumphant fulfilment of the enormous tasks of the Six-Year Plan the foundation of our socialist independent national economy has been strengthened immeasurably and the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic has been further consolidated in all its aspects.

In the course of the majestic struggle to carry out the Six-Year Plan all working people were equipped firmly with the Juche idea and, on this basis, united still more closely in thought and purpose, which further accelerated the process of revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

Our people are in a position to push forward the revolution and construction more briskly with the high pride and great confidence of victors and to embark on a new prospective plan of a higher stage on the basis of the impressive successes achieved in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has considered the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy and, unanimously acknowledging that the new long-term plan is a scientific and active plan conforming to the essential requirements of our revolution and construction for hastening the independent peaceful reunification of the country and the complete victory of socialism, approves it.

1. The Basic Task of the Second Seven-Year Plan

The principal task of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standard still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific at an accelerated pace.

The acceleration of the Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy is the decisive earnest of promoting socialist construction and multiplying the economic power of the country.

In the second seven-year period the independent structure of the national economy should be further strengthened through a more diversified and comprehensive development of the economy by relying on the domestic resources and our own strength. To do so it is necessary to actively exploit and effectively use the rich and diverse natural resources of the country, and create new industrial branches.

During the new prospective plan period comprehensive mechanization and automation should be introduced extensively in all branches of industry; agriculture should be industrialized and modernized; and the modernization of the national economy as a whole should be promoted vigorously, so that all working people can cope with their jobs with ease while producing more material wealth.

Priority should be given to scientific research work and great stress put on the development of science so as to place on a new scientific basis the production and technical processes, production methods and management activities in all fields of the national economy including industry and agriculture.

2. Tasks in Different Branches Of the National Economy

1) Industry

The central task in industry is to make the most of its existing foundation and, at the same time, further expand it so as to strengthen the Juche character of our industry and to further modernize and scientify all industrial branches.

In the second seven-year period industrial output will increase 2.2 times, with the production of the means of production growing 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times.

To develop the power industry and consolidate our own power base relying on domestic resources is an important task for the Juche orientation and modernization of the national economy.

The power industry will be developed definitely ahead of other branches, so that in 1984 the output of electricity will reach 56,000-60,000 million kwh.

In the new prospective plan period new large thermal power stations will be built while the generating capacities of existing thermal power stations are expanded, and many thermal power plants erected for the heating of major cities and for the utilization of the surplus and waste heat in factories.

As for the building of hydro-power stations the construction of the Taedong-gang, Wiwon and Huichon No. 2 power stations now under way will be stepped up and brought to early completion, and small, medium and large hydro-power stations built anew.

The mining industry should be kept decidedly ahead of other branches to further strengthen the independent fuel and raw material bases of the country.

In the second seven-year period the annual output of coal will reach 70-80 million tons, iron ore 16 million tons, and the output of nonferrous metal ores will be boosted to attain the one-million-ton goal of nonferrous metal production.

While existing large coal mines are reconstructed on an expansion basis, the construction of new large coal mines will be stepped up and the development of small and medium coal mines carried on vigorously.

Promising mines with large deposits such as the Musan and Komdok mines will be rebuilt and expanded on a wide scale and new small, medium and large mines actively developed.

Efforts will be concentrated on prospecting work and thus prospecting for the present and future purposes stepped up, and the construction of drifts and pits, rock breaking and removal of overburden will be given definite priority in mines and gangways modernized and reinforced for permanent use.

Mining equipment will be made large-sized and modernized so as to push forward comprehensive mechanization and automation briskly in mines, and scientific methods of prospecting, hewing and dressing congenial to our geological conditions and to the specific qualities of our minerals widely introduced.

In order to multiply the economic power of the country it is essential to develop the metal industry rapidly to meet the needs of the national economy for Juche orientation and modernization.

In the second seven-year period great stress will be put without letup on the development of the ferrous metal industry. Thus, in 1984 the output of pig iron, granulated iron and blister steel will reach 6.4-7 million tons, steel 7.4-8 million tons and rolled steel 5.6-6 million tons.

While existing iron- and steel-making capacities are used to the best advantage, more up-to-date metallurgical and rolling equipment such as large blast furnaces, large oxygen converters and continuous cold rolling mills will be installed, so that the ferrous metallurgical bases are expanded in a big way.

Great efforts should be exerted continuously to strengthen the independence of the ferrous metallurgical industry. The proportion of domestic fuel should be raised in the production of coke, the capacity of producing blister steel should be expanded largely, and reduced ball ore widely introduced in the production of steel.

In iron and steel works outdated techniques will be replaced, automation, semi-automation, industrial television and telemechanics introduced extensively, and the latest achievements of science and technology applied widely in all production processes including the preliminary treatment of ores, iron and steel making, rolling, and the production of second-stage processed metal goods.

The output of nonferrous metals will be increased considerably through the readjustment and reinforcement of existing smelteries and the building of new modern ones, the production of aluminium from domestic raw materials developed, and the production of rare and pure metals expanded.

The engineering industry is the heart of industry and the key to the fulfilment of the new long-term plan. In order to accelerate the modernization of the national economy by deepening and developing the technical revolution, the engineering industry should be renovated.

In the new prospective plan period, the engineering industry will develop rapidly and the annual output of engineering products will reach 5 million tons.

Great stress will be placed on the production of machine tools and in 1984 their output will reach 50,000. In particular, the production of heavy, special, semi-automatic, automatic and single-purpose machine tools will be noticeably increased.

The heavy equipment production bases will be expanded and consolidated. Thus, the production of large-capacity power equipment such as large hydro- and thermo-power turbines and generators and 220-ton boilers; heavy-duty lorries such as "Chajuho"-model and "Konsolho"-model; and various kinds of heavy machines needed in the mining industry and grand nature-remaking projects such as 300-h.p. bulldozers, 4-cubic-metre excavators and multi-purpose excavating machines, will be increased rapidly, and complete sets of equipment turned out and supplied for the modern factories and enterprises to be built anew.

In the new plan period the tractor factories will be reinforced so as to bring the annual output of tractors to 45,000. The production of rice-seedling pullers and transplanters, rice harvesters and rice harvester combines, humus-potted maize-seedling transplanters, maize harvesters, and various other types of farm machines will be increased markedly.

In keeping with the extensive introduction of semi-automation and automation in all branches of the national economy, the electronic and automation industries will be developed rapidly so as to increase the output and decisively improve the quality of various automation elements and apparatuses and gauges including electron tubes, semi-conductor materials and integrated circuits.

Great stress will be put continuously on the shipbuilding industry, so that many large cargo boats such as 20,000-ton, 50,000-ton and 100,000-ton freighters, 20,000-ton factory ships, 5,000-ton cold-storage transport ships, and fishing boats including 3,750-ton stern trawlers are built. Various technical vessels such as self-propelling dredgers and crane ships will also be built in large numbers.

The technical innovation drive will be launched vigorously in the engineering industry so as to widely introduce assembly lines, automatic lines and general processing machines in highly serial machine production processes, to radically raise the proportion of pressing and stamp forging methods in the production of machines, and to develop welding techniques and widen the scope of their application.

Specialization and cooperation will be developed on a wide scale in the production of machines, and rigid discipline enforced to give priority to cooperative products.

Rapid development of the chemical industry is an important task to expand the raw material bases of industry and enhance the economic independence of the country.

In the second seven-year period the output of chemical fertilizers will increase 1.6 times, agricultural chemicals 2 times, synthetic fibres 1.8 times and plastics 2 times.

While existing chemical fertilizer factories are modernized and their capacities expanded, a new base for the production of double superphosphate which is highly phosphorous will be built up and the potash fertilizer industry relying on our domestic resources will be created.

New agricultural chemicals factories will be built to turn out such highly effective weed killers as assorted herbicides, DCPA and simacine, as well as insecticides and sterilizers. Thus, the demands for various agricultural chemicals will be satisfied on our own.

Existing bases for the production of synthetic fibres and plastics will be expanded and, at the same time, the work on the orlon factory will be completed at an early date and new plastics factories built. Thus, the output of synthetic fibres and plastics will be largely augmented. More small and medium chemical factories will be built to turn out large quantities of various chemical products needed in light industry.

The base of the synthetic rubber industry fed with our own raw materials will be built up solidly, so that a large quantity of rubber will be turned out and the output of various processed rubber goods boosted.

The acid, alkali and carbide industries which constitute the basic chemical industries will be further developed and the output of salt essential for making soda increased rapidly.

Emphasis will be placed on the production of medicaments and medical appliances, so that in the new plan period the output of medicines including organic synthetic medicines and traditionally Korean medicines will increase 2.1 times and various medical appliances 2 times.

In order to ensure success in the vast construction work envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan, it is necessary to further develop the building materials industry.

While the method of floating preliminary calcination is introduced actively and more calcining ovens built in the existing cement factories, the construction of new cement factories will be stepped up, so that in 1984 the output of cement will reach 12-13 million tons.

The bases for the production of building materials such as plate glass, metal fittings, chemical building materials, building tiles and illuminating devices essential for the finishing of building work, will be solidly built up to increase their output radically. The production of glass fibre roofing boards will be developed. Every province will build up more solidly its own factories producing pipes, wires, sanitary wares and fittings, and all provinces, cities and counties will consolidate their bases for producing local building materials so as to make larger quantities of various building materials and fittings for their own use.

The production of magnesia clinker will be increased remarkably. To this end the expansion work on the Tanchon Magnesia Factory now under way will be brought to early completion and a new large base for the production of magnesia clinker will be built.

In the timber industry the rotational method of tree felling will be introduced on a full scale to increase its output; the production of wood-shavings and wood-fibre boards will be expanded; and the wood chemical industry will be developed to make a comprehensive and effective use of wood.

Afforestation work will be strengthened and in the new prospective plan period more than 170,000 *chongbo* of fibre and pulp-wood forests and over 340,000 *chongbo* of oil-bearing forests will be created anew.

In order to raise the living standard of the people to a higher level in the second seven-year period an impressive innovation should be made in the production of consumer goods by making great efforts for the development of light industry.

Existing spinning facilities should be made high-speed and further modernized to increase their capacities to the maximum and, at the same time, a new orlon spinning factory should be built. Thus, the output of textiles in 1984 will reach 800 million metres. The production of knitted goods and the clothing industry will be further developed so as to satisfy the growing demands of the people for knitted goods and various kinds of clothes.

The problem of cooking oil and sugar should be solved by industrial methods with our own raw materials. The process of separating maize germs will be properly set up in all riced corn meal and assorted feed factories and the maize processing capacities of the cornstarch factories expanded to have a large amount of oil expressed. The Juche-motivated base for the production of *okdang* sugar will be built up solidly, so that in 1984 the output of sugar from domestic raw materials will exceed 300,000 tons.

Deep attention will be paid to the production of nutriments for children to ensure that a greater quantity of various nutritious foodstuffs are supplied to children to suit their monthly and yearly ages.

The footwear industry will be further developed and thus its output will be brought to 100 million pairs. The production of a wide variety of high-quality household goods and articles of cultural use will be expanded rapidly and innovations made in the production of sundry goods of daily use. Thus, the people's requirements for daily necessities will be fully met.

The paper mills now under construction will be completed quickly and new modern paper mills built so as to increase paper output more than 1.8 times in the second seven-year period.

The Party's policy for combining the development of large central industries with that of small and medium local industries should be implemented thoroughly. In the new long-term plan period the volume of production in local industry will grow 2.4 times. For this the local raw material bases should be consolidated and local industry further modernized.

Rapid development of the fishing industry is an important task whose solution is indispensable for the improvement of the people's living standard.

In 1984 the output of aquatic products will reach 3.5 million tons, of which 2.7 million tons will be fish.

In the East Sea fisheries pelagic and inshore fishing should be properly combined, and in the West Sea fisheries small and medium-scale inshore fishing conducted briskly to catch different kinds of fish in a greater quantity.

The number of fishing boats will be increased and, at the same time, they will be modernized and made universal. The production of fishing implements will be boosted radically.

Culture and fish breeding will be carried on extensively in shallow seas, natural lakes, reservoirs, tidal marshes and rivers.

In keeping with the increase in fish catch the capacities of refrigerating plants in producer areas will be expanded and fish processing plants further modernized. Thus, the output of frozen fish will increase 1.8 times, fish preserves 3.1 times, dried fish 1.9 times and salted fish 2.1 times.

2) Agriculture

The central task of agriculture is to effect the industrialization and modernization of farming and scientification and intensification of farm production by carrying out large-scale nature-remaking projects and accelerating the rural technical revolution.

In the second seven-year period unremitting efforts will be devoted to grain production to attain the goal of 10 million tons, and the output of vegetables and oil-bearing and industrial crops will rise considerably.

In order to rapidly increase grain and other farm produce, the five-point policy of nature remaking should be thoroughly carried out.

The struggle for underground water and the construction of reservoirs will be pushed on vigorously to complete the irrigation of non-paddy fields.

In the new prospective plan period 150,000 *chongbo* of terraced fields will be built and land rezoning work completed in the main throughout the country. All fields will be improved and enriched.

Efforts will be directed continuously to forest and water conservancy. An energetic mass campaign for river improvement will be launched, many tide-water control dikes built, and more farm drainage works carried on.

While the solid material and technical foundations for large-scale tideland reclamation are built, 100,000 *chongbo* of tidal marshes will be diked by concentrating efforts on the projects already started and on new projects to be started where the natural and geographical conditions are favourable, which can be finished within a comparatively short space of time.

For the purpose of attaining the goal of grain production and developing the agricultural production forces rapidly, the rural technical revolution should be further accelerated.

In the new plan period many tractors will be supplied to the countryside to raise their number per 100 *chongbo* of farmland to 10 in 1984, and more lorries and various trailer farm machines will be produced and supplied.

In 1984 the application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo* of farmland will exceed 2 tons, the proportion of phosphate and potash fertilizers will increase considerably, and the supply of various microelement fertilizers will also rise higher.

A larger quantity of various highly effective herbicides and other agricultural chemicals will be supplied to the countryside to kill weeds by chemical methods in all cultivated lands and to protect crops better from all kinds of blights and noxious insects.

In order to rapidly increase the output of grain and other crops, farming should be done in a scientific way consonant with our climatic and soil conditions and the biological characteristics of crops and agricultural production highly intensified through full application of the Juche-based methods of farming.

In the new long-range plan period livestock farming will be further developed so as to increase the annual production of meat to 800,000-900,000 tons. The output of eggs and meat will be increased to the maximum by operating the state chicken, duck, quail and pig plants rhythmically and, at the same time, more small and medium-scale duck or pig plants will be built up on the cooperative farms, and the drive for raising domestic animals including chickens and ducks at the houses of cooperative farmers will be pushed on vigorously.

In the second seven-year period the output of fruit will exceed 1.5 million tons. This will be achieved by accelerating the mechanization and chemicalization of fruit growing and thoroughly establishing a scientific and Juche-motivated system of technical care in tending fruit trees.

3) Transport and Communication

During the second seven-year period an important task in the field of transport is to widely introduce centralized transport and container transport, and strengthen the combined rail-motor-water communication so as to fully meet the rapidly growing demand of the national economy for transport.

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The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Del. of Spanish Socialist Workers' Party

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party on December 13.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Luis Yanez, Member of the Executive Committee and Secretary in Charge of International Relations of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and M.P.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Party Hyon Jun Guk were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He posed for a photograph with the guests.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul,** Premier of the Administration Council, sent on December 12 a message of greetings to His Excellency **Anton Buttigieg,** President of the Republic of Malta and His Excellency **Dominic Mintoff,** Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta on the national day of the Republic of Malta.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** President of the DPRK, cabled His Highness **Isa Bin Salman Alkhalifa,** Amir of the State of Bahrain, greeting the sixth anniversary of the national day of the State of Bahrain.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** President of the DPRK, received a message from His Highness **Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayyan,** President of the United Arab Emirates, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the United Arab Emirates.

Comrade AGOSTINHO NETO

Chairman
People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-the Workers' Party

Luanda

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Party members and in my own, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-the Workers' Party and the entire members of your Party upon the founding of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-the Workers' Party and your election as its Chairman.

The founding of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-the Workers' Party was an event of epochal significance in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the fraternal Angolan people to frustrate the subversive manoeuvres of the imperialists and the domestic reactionaries, consolidate national independence and build a new, prospering Angola free from exploitation and oppression.

Our Party and people regard the just struggle of your Party and the Angolan people as their own and express firm solidarity with them.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two Parties and two peoples will grow stronger in the future, I heartily wish you new successes in your work and good health.

KIM IL SUNG
General Secretary
CC, Workers' Party of Korea

Pyongyang, December 14, 1977

ASUKATA ICHIO

Chairman
Central Executive Committee, JSP

Tokyo

I would like to extend, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and in my own name, warm congratulations to you upon your election as Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party at the convention of your Party.

Over the past period you have bent much effort for the strengthening and development of the Japan Socialist Party and carried on energetic activities to defend Japan's sovereignty and national dignity and ensure the democratic development of Japanese society.

It is a manifestation of the deep trust of your Party and the Japanese people of broad strata in you that you, our intimate friend, assumed the heavy duty of Chairman of your Party.

I recall with deep emotion our memorable meeting in Pyongyang a few years ago. The contact and meaningful talk between us at that time further deepened the friendship between us.

We always remember and are thankful for your active support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and your efforts for friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two Parties and two peoples will continue to develop favourably in the future, too, I take this opportunity to heartily wish your Party and you greater successes in the noble work for peace and democracy, neutrality and social progress against imperialism and domestic monopoly capital as well as good health.

KIM IL SUNG
General Secretary
CC, Workers' Party of Korea

Pyongyang, December 15, 1977

WARMLY CONGRATULATING THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG ON HIS REELECTION AS DPRK PRESIDENT

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Diplomatic Corps Calling on Him to Offer Congratulations

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on December 19 received the foreign diplomatic corps in our country which called on him, the respected and beloved leader, to offer congratulations on his reelection as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary and charges d'affaires ad interim of foreign countries in our country.

Comrade Kim Il, Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade Li Jong Ok and Comrade Ho Dam were on hand.

The foreign diplomatic corps in Pyongyang presented a basket of fragrant flowers to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, warmly congratulating the respected and beloved leader on his reelection as DPRK President.

On the occasion dean of the diplomatic corps Tadeusz Bialkowski, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the DPRK, on behalf of the foreign diplomatic corps in our country, extended heartfelt congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on his reelection as DPRK President and wished the respected and beloved leader good health and a long life for the prosperity of socialist Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks to the foreign diplomatic corps for their goodwill visit and congratulations and had a conversation with them in a warm friendly atmosphere.

Congratulatory Message from CC, RPR and Telegram of Greetings from Chongryon CSC

A congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and a telegram of greetings from Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), came to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, legendary hero and affectionate father of the people, upon his reelection as President of our Republic at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message and telegram noted that the reelection of the great leader as President of the DPRK is a manifestation of the entire Korean people's absolute trust in and reverence for him and a token of our people's unanimous will and ardent loyalty to hold him in high esteem forever and follow him to the end of the earth, carrying out the revolutionary cause of Juche. They extended the highest honour and warmest felicitations to the great leader.

They evinced the resolve to live and fight with fortitude to bring earlier the day of national reunification when the entire fellow countryman will raise the cheers of hurrah looking up to the respected and beloved leader, and sincerely wished that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will enjoy a long life in good health.

Messages of Greetings from Party and State Leaders of Many Countries

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung received messages of greetings from Party and state leaders of many countries upon his reelection as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly.

Messages came from: Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Comrade Gustav Husak, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba; His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea; His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; His Excellency Colonel Moussa Traore, President of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of Mali; His Excellency Colonel Joachim Yhomby-Opango, President of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; His Majesty Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Ibahim, King of Malaysia; and His Excellency Kurt Furgler, President of the Confederation of Switzerland.

The messages warmly congratulated the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung upon his reelection as DPRK President and pointed out that it was an expression of the Korean people's deep respect for and absolute trust in him.

They expressed the firm conviction that our people would achieve more brilliant successes in socialist construction and in the struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

JSP Central Executive Committee Warmly Hails

A round-table conference took place between a DPRK trade union delegation on a visit to Japan and leading personnel of the Japan Socialist Party on December 16 in Tokyo.

At the conference speeches were made by Simodaira Shoichi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, and Mun Byong Rok, head of the Korean delegation.

Vice-Chairman Simodaira Shoichi extended warm congratulations, in the name of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP, to the great leader President Kim Il Sung on his reelection as President at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on December 15.

He also expressed full support to and solidarity with our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

That day the Japan Socialist Party gave a luncheon in honour of our delegation.

Those present at the luncheon drank a toast to the good health and a long life of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.

And they gave a toast to the good health of Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, and to the greater success in the future work of the Japan Socialist Party.

Foreign Papers, News Agencies and Radios Extensively Report

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Reelection as DPRK President and His Historic Speech "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government"

Foreign papers, news agencies and radios are extensively reporting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's reelection as DPRK President and his historic speech **"Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government".**

For three days from December 15 to 17 this news was reported in China, Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Egypt, Japan, Lebanon, Indonesia, Singapore, Madagascar, Democratic Yemen, Togo, [illegible] the United States of America, Britain, France and other countries.

The respectful pictures of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were appearing on the Yugoslav TV and paper "Politika", Lebanese papers "Al Sharq" and "Al Shaab", and Japanese TV.

The December 16 issue of an Indonesian paper, under the headline "Marshal Kim Il Sung was reelected President of the DPRK", noted:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Korean people initiated the great Juche idea and organized and led the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle with the creation of the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the Party and the state and a recovered fatherland.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, led the army to win victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War and converted the country into a prosperous and developed socialist industrial state in a short period after the war.

President Kim Il Sung put forward the programme of action which would mark a new landmark in the country's history.

The Tanzanian radio (December 16), reporting that the great leader was reelected DPRK President, pointed out:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Korean people has led to victory the revolution and construction of the Korean people for over 50 years.

After restoring the lost country he founded the DPRK, and now he is leading the popular masses to socialist construction.

Touching upon the great leader's historic speech **"Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government,"** Soviet Tass introduced the basic indices of the Second Seven-Year Plan set forth in his speech and referred to the speech dealing with the sophistry of bourgeois propaganda with regard to "human rights" and criticizing its slander against socialist countries in relation to human rights.

The Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun" December 16 reported the historic speech of the great leader and dealt with the basic tasks and indices, significance of the Second Seven-Year Plan and the ways of implementing it.

LAW OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE DPRK

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Centralized goods stations and exclusive lines will be equipped well and freight transport be organized more efficiently so that centralized transport accounts for more than 60 per cent of the total volume of railway freight traffic.

Plenty of good-quality standard containers will be manufactured to use them in carrying bulk goods such as nonferrous ore headings, cement, chemical fertilizers and grain, as well as light industrial goods.

In order to augment railway transport capacity the electrified railway sections will be further extended, important sections and shunting yards be semi-automated and automated, and a rapid increase be brought about in the production of electric and diesel locomotives, heavy-duty waggons and various types of special freight cars.

In the second seven-year period the laying of the Kanggye-Hyesan-Musan railways will be completed and many new railway lines be built.

In motor transport, the number of lorries and trailers will be increased and short- and long-distance transport fleets reinforced to satisfy the fast-growing demand for motor transport.

In water transport, coastal sea and river transport will be developed and new modern harbours built up. Thus, goods traffic capacity will be increased, and the transport of exports and imports by our own ships expanded.

In the new plan period more cableways and belt conveyors will be built and the second-stage projects of the Musan-Chongjin pipeline for the transport of ore headings and the laying of new pipelines including the naphtha transport pipelines pushed forward vigorously.

In communications, telegraphic and telephone facilities will be modernized, the radio broadcasting capacities further increased, and the achievements gained in the nationwide introduction of TV consolidated and developed.

4) Capital Construction

With a view to strengthening the economic foundations of socialism and raising the people's standard of living still higher, great efforts should be continuously directed to capital construction.

In the second seven-year period more than 80 per cent of the total capital investments will go to productive construction such as of industrial, agricultural, transport and communications facilities, and enormous funds will also be appropriated for building houses, schools, scientific research institutions, cultural and health service establishments.

Capital construction will be carried out in a concentrated way according to priority and, in particular, stress will be put on such construction projects as are of prime importance in attaining the major goals set in the new long-range plan and improving the people's livelihood.

In order to ensure success in huge construction work, construction units should be regularized, construction work specialized, and a unified system of guidance thoroughly established over the construction enterprises to enhance their working efficiency steadily.

It will be seen to that designing institutions are specialized by branches and the guidance of designing work is strengthened, so that designing is kept definitely ahead of construction work and most rational and inexpensive designs are prepared in plenty of time.

The level of industrialization in capital construction will be raised higher. In the second seven-year period the proportion of the prefab method will reach over 70 per cent in industrial construction, over 90 per cent in housing construction, over 70 per cent in the construction of public facilities and more than 60 per cent in the building of structures.

The bases for the production of structural parts and light filling-materials will be consolidated, parts made large-sized and light and, in particular, prefabricated large panels and rooms used extensively in building houses and public facilities.

Various modern small-, medium- and large-size building machines will be produced in greater numbers for comprehensive mechanization of building work, and new techniques and advanced working methods widely introduced to speed up construction and improve its quality.

5) Education, Science and Culture

An important task in education is to perfect our most advanced and excellent socialist educational system and raise socialist educational work to a new high by thoroughly implementing the "Theses on Socialist Education."

High quality will be ensured in universal 11-year compulsory education so as to train all pupils and students to be men of a communist, Juche type firmly equipped with the essentials of the revolutionary world outlook and a solid fundamental knowledge of nature and society and possessing more than one kind of technique.

Many working people's senior middle schools will be set up in factories, enterprises and farm villages and run efficiently, so that all working people attain the educational standard of the senior middle school graduate and acquire at least one modern technique.

In keeping with the demands of the realities, the quality of the training of native cadres will be radically improved to rear larger numbers of competent technicians and specialists equipped firmly with the Juche idea and possessing the knowledge of modern science and technology.

New subjects of up-to-date scientific and technological learnings will be instituted at colleges and universities and higher specialized schools, and the scale of training of technicians in some key branches, such as mechanical and electronic engineerings, agricultural biology and food engineering, will be expanded rapidly.

In the new long-range plan period the educational system of studying while working which includes factory colleges and factory higher specialized schools will be strengthened and its advantages brought into fuller play.

Many school buildings of higher and common educational institutions will be erected, all schools provided with good conditions for experiments and practice, and students and children's palaces, students and children's halls and Juvenile Corps camps built in many more localities.

In the field of scientific research, Juche will be thoroughly established in scientific research work and efforts concentrated on the settlement of pressing scientific and technical problems arising in socialist construction.

Research work will be further intensified on urgent prob-

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lems arising in promoting the Juche orientation of the national economy including the problem of developing industry by using our domestic raw materials and fuel.

Mechanical engineering will be further developed to devise and produce many efficient modern machines and equipment suited to our actual conditions and, in particular, new scientific and technical problems connected with the development of the electronic and automation industries will be actively unravelled.

Researches will be made vigorously in the creation of new good varieties of rice, maize and other principal grain crops as well as industrial crops and in the promotion of growth of crops and the prevention of cold-weather damage.

New scientific areas will be opened up and the latest scientific and technological achievements introduced in a way commensurate with our actual conditions.

The ranks of scientists will be solidly built up, their scientific-theoretical level raised, and diverse modern laboratory apparatuses and intermediate pilot plants furnished better for them.

In the field of culture and art a greater number of revolutionary and militant literary and artistic works with a high ideological and artistic quality will be created. They will include works based on the glorious revolutionary traditions of our people and truthfully representing the vibrating realities of grand socialist construction.

In the second seven-year period the film studios will be equipped on more up-to-date lines, new scientific and educational film studios built, a Grand People's Study Hall erected, and more libraries, theatres and culture halls equipped along modern lines set up everywhere.

6) The People's Living Standard

In the second seven-year period the people's living standard should be elevated higher still while strengthening the economic foundation for the prosperity and development of the country and the future welfare of the people by properly regulating the correlations between accumulation and consumption.

In the new prospective plan period, while improving the living standards of the workers and the farmers equally, deep attention will be paid especially to the livelihood of the farmers and thus the living conditions of the farmers in plain areas and in mountainous regions will be improved evenly.

In the new plan period the prices of consumer goods will be cut further correspondingly as the output of consumer goods increases and the costs of manufactured goods drop.

More state funds will be appropriated for various social and cultural measures for the working people, so that the buds of communistic distribution are developed continuously.

In the second seven-year period modern houses will be built for 200,000-300,000 urban and rural families every year, the central heating system will be expanded in Pyongyang and introduced in all provincial centres and many other cities. Thus, the working people will be provided with a more cultured life.

In the new long-term plan period the volume of retail trade will increase 1.9 times in keeping with the rapid development of production and the growing purchasing power of the working people.

Commodity supply to major industrial districts and rural areas will be strengthened and, in particular, the sales of delicatessens, articles of cultural and domestic use and a wide variety of sundry goods will be sharply increased to fully cater to the varied demands of the working people for commodities and to their convenience.

In public health services universal free medical care should be thoroughly guaranteed, the policy of preventive medicine implemented, and the section doctor system developed, so that the medical service for the working people is further improved.

In the new plan period the number of prophylactic treatment groups will increase 1.3 times and hospital beds more than 1.2 times.

City and county people's hospitals will be equipped better as general hospitals with all specialized departments, more specialized hospitals, preventive hospitals and maternity homes be built, and medical appliances and facilities modernized further.

Along with modern medicine, *Tongui-hak* (traditionally Korean medicine) should be developed actively. The central and provincial *Tongui* hospitals will be enlarged and the *Tongui* departments of city and county people's hospitals and industrial hospitals will be further strengthened.

While the achievements already scored in the nursing and upbringing of children are further consolidated, more nursery schools will be set up and kept in a cultured way, and children's wards will be managed properly, so that our little ones will be brought up better and more healthily.

* * *

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a magnificent programme of economic construction to further augment the might of the socialist independent national economy through acceleration of the Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy, and a brilliant blueprint to hasten the historic cause of the building of socialism and communism.

Envisaging a high rate of growth of production and the undertaking of construction work on an unprecedented scale, the Second Seven-Year Plan makes it imperative to harness the strength and talent of the entire people and all production potentials of the country for socialist construction.

In order to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan successfully, it is necessary to promote the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions with unfailing vigour.

These three revolutions are tasks of the continuous revolution that need to be carried on until communism has been built, and the thorough implementation of the line of three revolutions is the decisive guarantee of success in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The task is to carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions vigorously on all fronts of socialist construction and thus bring about uninterrupted advancements and fresh innovations in production and construction.

In the second seven-year period the revolutionary principle of self-reliance should be embodied more fully in socialist construction.

It is a dictate of the Juche idea to fight one's way through the difficulties lying ahead with faith in one's own strength and by relying on it, and this is an invariable policy followed closely by our people in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. Arming themselves closely with the Juche idea and fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, all functionaries and working people should find out things that are lacking and fill up the shortage, and thus carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan successfully by their own strength and with their own techniques and resources. In all units and all fields of the national economy the slogan "Let us display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance more fully!" should be upheld.

In order to ensure success in carrying out the enormous tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan it is imperative to conduct the guidance of the economy and the management of enterprises properly in line with the economic laws of socialism and the socialist principles of economic management.

All state and economic organizations and economic executives should use their best efforts to bring into full play the conscious enthusiasm and unfailing creative wisdom of the masses. To do so they need to fully meet the requirements of the Taean work system in the guidance and management of the economy and, in particular, to keep political work, work with people, definitely ahead of all other work. In the meantime, they should organize economic work most scrupulously so as to produce and build more with the manpower, equipment and materials available. This calls for pressing into the maximum use all production capacities and potentialities and strengthening the regime of economy.

The fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan will bring about an epoch-making progress in our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism and provide all our people with a happier and more fruitful life in every field of politics, economy and culture.

The Supreme People's Assembly is convinced that the Second Seven-Year Plan will be fulfilled triumphantly under the correct leadership of the Government of the Republic and thanks to the heroic struggle of all our working people who are firmly united on the basis of the Juche idea.

KIM IL SUNG

President of the DPRK

Pyongyang, December 17, 1977

EDITORIAL

A Great Document Which Lights True Way of Strengthening People's Government

Having reelected the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the DPRK and heard the historic speech delivered by him, the respected and beloved leader, our people are now overwhelmed with surging emotion and excitement and filled with a fiery determination to fight on with redoubled vigour following the path of victory indicated by him.

The speech "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" made by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the recent Supreme People's Assembly session is tightly grasping the hearts of people and producing great sensation among the broad sections of people at home and abroad for its greatness and truth.

The enunciation by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of the immortal classic work containing his profound and rich ideas and theories on the building of the people's government is, indeed, an event of weighty significance in strengthening and developing the Government of our Republic and in carrying out the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The historic speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great Juche-based programme for establishment of political power that shines brilliantly with the undying Juche idea.

The whole system and contents of his work and all the passages in it are based on the Juche idea and run through with the Juche idea. In this way, his work clearly shows the way of firmly guaranteeing an independent and creative life for the working masses, the genuine masters of the state and society, and uniquely solving all problems arising in the establishment of political power to suit the requirements of the revolution in one's country and its specific conditions.

The programmatic document of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a monumental work of great theoretical and practical significance in the establishment of government and activities of the working class and in the realization of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Above anything else, his work clearly points to the true way of correctly solving the question of power in the interests of the masses of the working people who have appeared on the stage of history as the full-fledged masters and in keeping with the demands of the times and the fundamental interests of the revolution.

In his speech the great leader clarified anew the profound truth that the independent rights of people find a concentrated expression in state power and that the state power is the primary factor determining the position and role of people. From this it follows that he laid the foundation stone for the building of genuine government serving the popular masses.

The speech patently proves through the history of our people's arduous yet glorious struggle for splendid solution of the question of power that only the people's government which thoroughly protects and assures the independence of the broad masses of the working people is a genuine power which makes the working masses real masters of the state and society and creditably hews out with full responsibility the destiny of the people and the path of revolution in one's country and is a new form of revolutionary power which conforms with the requirements of our era.

With the way for the establishment of genuine government for the working masses lit by the great programmatic document, the working class and the rest of the working people have gained possession of another powerful weapon with which to stoutly safeguard the independence of the country and national sovereignty and firmly seize their destiny in their hands and carve it out with credit.

The imperishable classic work made public by the respected and beloved leader is also a programmatic guideline brightly illumining the way to strengthen the people's government and make it perform its honourable mission.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his speech:

"It is an honourable mission of the people's government to faithfully serve the working masses. The people's government should deem it its duty to guard and protect the interests of the working masses, and the functionaries of the people's government bodies should be servants of the people."

In his speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung systematized in an integral way the revolutionary theory on democracy, a basic mode of state activity serving the working masses, and explained that to thoroughly ensure socialist democracy is one of the fundamental questions arising in the building of the socialist state and its activities. This provided the people's government with a potent weapon to fulfil its mission.

The speech gives a comprehensive exposition of the nature of democracy and its class character, the fundamental difference between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy, the superiority of socialist democracy enforced in our country and ways of bringing it out to the fullest measure.

The speech is a stern judgement stripping naked the anti-popular, deceptive nature of the so-called "democracy", bourgeois democracy, advertised by the imperialists. In particular it serves as a sharp weapon in dealing a heavy counterblow at the cunning and sinister anti-communist machinations of the imperialists now conducted under the plea of the "defence of human rights" and in thoroughly defending socialist democracy from the slanders and abuses and infringement by the class enemies at home and abroad.

The speech of the respected and beloved leader represents a militant banner enabling the socialist state to fully and practically ensure genuine liberty and rights to the masses of the working people, while thoroughly putting down the hostile elements and the wicked who encroach upon the people's interests, and to firmly adhere to the stand of the working class and the revolutionary principle in all spheres of social life, in conformity with its class nature and mission. It clearly shows the revolutionary road along which we should stoutly safeguard the socialist system and all the revolutionary gains won at the cost of our blood and carry the revolutionary cause of the working class to final conclusion, holding high the banner of revolution as ever. Herein lies the great significance of the speech.

In his speech the great leader taught, among other things, that an energetic struggle should be launched without interruption to repudiate bureaucracy. Thus he advanced revolutionary ways and means to further strengthen our people's government and to enhance its functions and role to the maximum.

In his speech the respected and beloved leader put forward the tasks to conduct the struggle to root out bureaucracy on an extensive scale. This enabled all functionaries of the people's government organs to fully acquire the revolutionary mass viewpoint and become genuine revolutionaries who fight with all devotion for the Party and revolution, the working class and the people.

The speech which elucidates in an all-round way the root cause of bureaucracy which may appear among the functionaries of the people's government bodies, forms of its manifestation, and its harm and the ways to eradicate it serves as the guiding principle which makes it possible to do away with the remnants of the old society once and for all in the work of the people's government and which enables the people's government to fulfil its duty as the genuine people's power respecting the will of the working masses and defending their interests.

The speech comprehensively expounds the principled demands arising in the struggle against bureaucracy—the need for the functionaries of the government bodies to go into the midst of the popular masses and do all work in their interests, the necessity for the people's government organs to correctly guide and manage the socialist economy, the need to strengthen socialist law-abiding life among the leading personnel of state and economic organizations and so on. This put in the hands of the people's government organs and their functionaries the explicit rules and norms of conduct in the struggle against bureaucracy, and placed them in a position to more effectively fulfil their work to give full scope to the independence and creativeness of the popular masses and strengthen the kindred ties of the people's government and the masses.

The historic speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" is a blueprint which has opened up the radiant vistas of the Second Seven-Year Plan and a revolutionary document which has afforded our Party and state an important guideline to step up the socialist economic construction vigorously and triumphantly.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught in his speech:

"The principal task of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standard still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific at an accelerated pace."

In his speech the great leader put forward the wise policy to hasten the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and thereby further developed and enriched the theory of the socialist economic construction and lit up the correct way to solidly build up the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism.

With the militant programme of the Second Seven-Year Plan advanced by the great leader, our people have become able to make a big leap forward in the struggle to consolidate the foundations of the Juche-oriented socialist independent national economy, firmly equip all branches of the national economy with up-to-date techniques, multiply the might of the country, achieve the complete victory of socialism and to improve the people's livelihood.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's classic work "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" is, indeed, an immortal encyclopaedia containing rich and immeasurably precious ideological and theoretical wealth for the building of the people's government, and a great guiding principle to be firmly adhered to in the struggle to strengthen and develop the people's government and carry out the revolutionary cause of Juche.

This work is a brilliant sum-total and overall synthesis of the great leader's profound ideology and theory and his great revolutionary practice.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said in his speech:

"Our people waged a hard and unyielding struggle in the past for their rights as masters of the state and society, for their sovereign power, and solved the question of power brilliantly when they established the people's government."

The respected and beloved leader who regarded the question of power as the fundamental problem affecting the victory of the revolution and the future destiny of the nation already in the first days of his revolutionary struggle put forward the original idea and theory on the building of power without being wedded to any existing theories or experiences and successfully carried them into practice, personally pulling through the repeated difficulties and ordeals on the road of the revolution.

The whole course of the revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is adorned with a glorious and proud history in which he brought into being the historical roots of the people's power in the crucible of the arduous and grim anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and established a genuine people's government in our country and strengthened and developed it. Apart from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung we cannot think of the high dignity and honour of our Republic and the boundless happiness of our people today.

The immortal classic work "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" is a precious fruition of all the resplendent victories and successes, incomparably rich and diverse experiences and achievements that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung himself has gained in the course of establishing the mighty and powerful people's government; it constitutes an ideological and theoretical summing up of them. This work has an invincibility because it contains the ideas and theories which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung propounded in the prolonged, severe tempest of revolution and the vigorous advancement in creation and construction and whose truthfulness has been fully proved by him. It will shed more radiant rays with the triumphant promotion of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Ever-victorious is the revolutionary cause of our people who, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem, continue marching ahead under his leadership.

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly Closes

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly which opened on December 15 amid high revolutionary zeal and great expectations of our people closed on the 17th after successfully discussing all the agenda items.

The December 17 sitting heard the speeches made by many deputies on the third item of the agenda —"On the Results of the Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and on the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy."

During the discussion the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave important teachings which would serve as a paramount guideline in the struggle to hit the 10-million-ton target of grain production, one of the major goals of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

In their speeches the speakers fully showed their great pride in the fact that our people triumphantly fulfilled the vast tasks of the Six-Year Plan put forward at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and will embark upon the fulfilment of the huge tasks of the new long-term plan. And they manifested the militant determination of our people to start a new advance.

The speakers proudly said that our people achieved a historic victory by completely beating the Six-Year Plan targets as a whole in all domains of the national economy under the wise leadership of the great leader and reached another high peak on the way of their advance to carry out the cause of Juche.

They noted that in the Six-Year Plan period great strides were made in industry, agriculture and all other branches of the national economy and brilliant victories won in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of technical revolution and in the building of socialist culture, with the result that the economic might of the country has grown as never before, the national economy definitely entered a new high stage of technical development and the life of our people become more bountiful and cultured.

The fact that our country has developed the national economy at a high tempo and captured a high eminence in the building of socialism is a striking demonstration of the might of our independent socialist national economy and the incomparable superiority of our socialist system, declared the speakers.

They said that with the brilliant fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, a grandiose programme of socialist economic construction, our people have become powerful enough to fully meet all necessary material demands on their own and firmly guarantee the political independence and sovereignty of the country under whatever circumstances, and come to vigorously advance towards a new higher eminence of socialist construction, and this splendid victory won by our people in socialist construction is attributable entirely to the wise leadership and constant solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They stressed that the adoption of the Second Seven-Year Plan at the SPA session is an epochal event of historical significance in our revolutionary development and socialist construction and said that this plan is a full embodiment of the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Juche-oriented theory of socialist economic construction based on it and is a revolutionary and active plan and a huge and magnificent programme of economic construction, which correctly reflects the demand of the new stage of the development of our revolution when the complete victory of socialism is put on the order of the day and the undaunted spirit and heroic stamina of our people. They expressed full support and approval for it.

Expressing the firm resolve to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan with flying colours, the speakers renewed their determination to advance with unabated vigour in the spirit of Chollima and in the spirit of self-reliance to scale the high peaks of the Second Seven-Year Plan with our own strength, technique and resources, finding out what is lacking, and producing what is wanting, under the slogan put forward by the great leader **"Let us display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance more fully!"**

The session heard a report of Deputy Rim Chun Chu, Chairman of the Credentials Committee of the SPA of the DPRK, and adopted with the approval of the entire deputies a resolution recognizing the qualification of all the deputies elected in all constituencies of the country for the elections to the SPA.

The session unanimously adopted "On the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," law of the SPA of the DPRK.

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a closing address at the session.

In his speech he said that the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly elected the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the DPRK, fully reflecting our people's unanimous wish and earnest desire. This is a salient expression of the absolute trust of our people and the whole nation in the respected and beloved leader and their unbounded loyalty to him; the greatest honour for the eternal prosperity and grandeur of the Republic and for the victorious advance of our revolution; and the most auspicious event for the whole nation, he said with emphasis.

Referring to the enormous significance of the historic speech of the great leader **"Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government"** delivered at the SPA session and the Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy adopted at the session, he stressed that the Supreme People's Assembly session will add another brilliant page to the annals of the Korean revolution replete with glories as a conference of unity that once again convincingly showed our people's invariable faith and will to hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem and follow him to the end, as a conference of victory that raised higher the red banner of the genuine people's polity smashing the armory of all anti-communist theories of the imperialists and as a conference that aroused our people vigorously to seize a higher peak in realizing the cause of Juche.

Pyongyang Mass Rally Celebrates Great National Jubilation—Reelection Of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG as President—and the Successful Convocation of the First Session of the Sixth SPA

A Pyongyang mass rally was held at the February 8 House of Culture on December 18 to celebrate the reelection of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung as President, a great auspicious event of the nation, and the successful convocation of the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed with due respect on the platform.

Also seen in the meeting hall were the slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" and the words "May the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoy a long life in good health!"

The meeting hall was packed to capacity with functionaries of Party and government bodies, cadres of the People's Army, personages of working people's organizations, science, education, culture, arts and the press and working people in the city.

The platform was taken by Comrade Kim Il, Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrades Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Hwan, Kim Man Gum, Ro Tae Sok, Kong Jin Tae, Kim Du Yong, Chong Jun Gi, Kang Song San and Hwang Jang Yop, and Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of national bodies, working people's organisations, Pyongyang City Party and government bodies, Heroes of the Republic, Labour Heroes and labour innovators.

The meeting began with the performance of "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

The rally was addressed by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-President of the DPRK.

Saying that the historic First Session of the Sixth SPA successfully closed, adorning a brilliant chapter in the development of our country and our revolution, the speaker said:

The session reelected the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the DPRK.

This is a clear expression of the absolute trust and unbounded loyalty of our people and the whole nation for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the greatest glory and happiness that promises eternal prosperity and grandeur to our country and nation, and a great auspicious event of the whole nation.

He, representing the boundless respect and loyalty of our people, extended highest honour and warmest congratulations to the great leader.

Declaring that the brilliant modern history of Juche Korea in her struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism is a glorious history replete with the imperishable revolutionary exploits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Vice-President Pak Sung Chul said:

It is entirely thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that our people put an end to the long history of national distress and entered a new era of revolution winning victory after victory and have become the most dignified and happiest people who enjoy an independent and creative life in the homeland of Juche, freed from humiliation, maltreatment and poverty for good.

It is, indeed, attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader that a rich and powerful, independent and sovereign, socialist state with the best socialist system, a solid independent national economy, mighty all-people defence system and flowering national culture has been built in this land which had suffered an eclipse on the world map for a long time, thus demonstrating its grand appearance to the whole world as the "homeland of Juche", "Chollima country" and "socialist country of self-reliance".

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, founded the immortal Juche idea and, on this basis, gave comprehensive scientific answers to the questions of the struggle for national liberation and class liberation, the building of socialism and communism and all other new questions arising in the world revolution, and thus developed the revolutionary ideas of the working class on to a new, higher stage and made an immortal historic contribution to the cause of human emancipation.

The respected and beloved leader, taking upon himself the heavy burdens of the times and revolution, created a world-wide model of the revolution and construction and developed the modern history along a new path with his deep-going and original ideological and theoretical activities and indefatigable and energetic revolutionary practice to infinitely glorify the era of independence. These feats of the great leader are great and precious revolutionary exploits which will be recorded with golden letters forever in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the history of the liberation struggle of mankind.

The speaker continued:

To invariably hold in high esteem and attend the respected and beloved, great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with reverence as President of our Republic is the immovable faith and never-shaking revolutionary will of our people who infinitely revere and respect him and are determined to follow him to the end of the earth.

Our people will hasten the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the country, build the supreme ideal society of mankind in the land of 3,000-ri before others and demonstrate more fully the honour and dignity of our fatherland to the whole world by attending respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem forever as the President of our Republic and the great leader of our Party and people and vigorously fighting under his wise leadership.

Recalling that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered the historic speech "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" at the recent SPA Session, the speaker said:

In his historic speech the great leader gave an original and profound exposition of the essence of the people's government, socialist power and the quintessence of the socialist democracy and gave a comprehensive clarification of the revolutionary way of strengthening constantly the people's government and further raising its function.

The speech of the great leader is an immortal encyclopedia in the building of state power which gives a systematic consummation of the theories of a new type of socialist power, the people's government, and of socialist politics, a programmatic guideline on which the working class and popular masses must keep a tight hold in the revolutionary struggle and the construction of political power, and a militant banner encouraging our people to a new struggle and brilliant feats.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The revolution is a struggle for independence, and independence is guaranteed by state power. The independent rights of people find a concentrated expression in state power and, accordingly, if the working masses are to gain complete independence they should become masters of political power before anything else."

The great leader, basing himself on this scientific exposition, clarified that the independent rights of the working masses are assured to the full only in socialist society where they have power in their hands and convincingly proved that the government of our Republic is the most popular and most democratic political power which fully ensures the popular masses with independence and makes everything in society serve the masses of the working people.

In the speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave the first comprehensive elucidation of the essence of democracy as the basic mode of state activity and the fundamental superiority of socialist democracy.

Particularly, the great leader stripped bare the bourgeois and opportunist lies, distortion and hypocrisy on democracy, brilliantly testified to the true superiority of socialist democracy with irrefutable logic and hard facts and thereby shattered to smithereens the frantic anti-communist racket raised by the Western imperialists led by the US imperialists under the deceptive slogan of so-called "democracy", "defence of human rights" and the like, further inspired the ever-growing desire of the world's progressive people for socialism and greatly encouraged their just struggle.

By publishing this classic work, the great leader made another immortal contribution to the development of the revolutionary theories of the working class and a new great contribution to defending the great gains of socialism from the vicious attack of imperialism and developing the international communist movement and world revolution.

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul said that in the speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the direction of struggle for a new development of the socialist economic construction in our country and unrolled a grand program of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Pointing out that the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly unanimously adopted the Second Seven-Year Plan, he said:

This is another important event of epochal significance in the onward movement of our people for the building of socialism and communism.

He went on to say:

When the Second Seven-Year Plan is carried out, the political and economic potential of our Republic will grow beyond comparison, our people's livelihood become more affluent and enlightened, and a new signal phase will be opened for achieving the cause of national reunification.

Particularly the new policy of Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy put forward by the great leader is the policy of socialist economic construction and the strategic line of struggle which our Party should tightly grasp at present to achieve a constant revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction and successfully build the material and technical foundation of socialism and communism.

In conclusion, he said that all the Party members and working people should continue to vigorously advance our revolution by struggling more stoutly along the road indicated by the great leader, with boundless glory and joy at reelecting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of our Republic.

Speeches were also made by Comrade So Chol and others—Kim Bong Ju, Choe Gil Sun, Chi Jae Ryong and Kang Hyon Su.

The speakers said that we owe to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader who, with his rare intelligence, outstanding leadership and noble virtues, has led our revolution and construction along the road of victory, thus bringing about today's socialist fatherland, the land of Juche displaying its boundless honour and dignity all over the world, and today's happiness enjoyed by our people and the bright future of the revolution. They, representing the ardent loyalty of the entire people, extended highest honour and warmest thanks to the great leader and reverentially wished the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

The speakers declared that, cherishing deep in their hearts the highest glory, national honour and pride in having the great leader as DPRK President, they would firmly arm themselves with the immortal Juche idea of the respected and beloved, great leader and successfully carry out the magnificent programme of the Second Seven-Year Plan set forth by him at the Sixth SPA First Session, and accelerate at the fastest pace the complete victory of socialism and the cause of national reunification.

A letter to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted at the rally amid thunderous applause of the assemblage.

The meeting closed with the performance of the song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader".

Similar meetings were held in all provincial, city and county seats, government bodies, factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and the units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces.

Meetings Held in Celebration Of Great National Jubilation

On the evening of December 17 youth and students in Pyongyang gathered at Kim Il Sung Square to hold a grand soiree celebrating the great auspicious event of the nation—reelection of the great leader of our Party and our people Marshal Kim Il Sung as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Placed with due respect on the rostrum of the square was a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK.

Afloat high in the sky over the flood-lit square were big balloons ribboned with streamers bearing the words "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" and "We reverentially wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a long life in good health!"

The square was crowded with more than 10,000 working youths and students in the city, their hearts ablaze with intense loyalty to the great leader.

Present at the soiree were Comrades Chong Jun Gi and Pak Su Dong and personages concerned Chi Jae Ryong and An Jae Yun.

The soiree began with the singing in chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung" when the square was pervaded with the feelings of boundless veneration for and intense loyalty to the great leader.

Chi Jae Ryong made a speech.

The speaker stressed that the reelection of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung as DPRK President is a clear manifestation of the infinite respect for and absolute trust in the respected and beloved leader by our people who are enjoying a hope-filled life in his embrace with precious political integrity and is an expression of their steel-strong will and conviction to hold him in high veneration forever and follow him to the end of the earth and to carry to accomplishment the Juche-oriented revolutionary cause.

He evinced his adamant resolve to lead the youth and students to stand at the head in the struggle to further strengthen our people's government and carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan in hearty response to the historic speech delivered by the great leader at the First Session of the Sixth SPA.

Then dancing began.

They danced to the accompaniment of music "Really Good Is My Country", "Our Country Is Free from Taxation", "Song of People's Power", "Song of General Mobilization" and "New Spring". Their hearts were filled with the feeling of unbounded veneration for and gratitude to the great leader, and firm determination to dedicate their all to the struggle to fulfil the new magnificent prospective plan ahead of schedule, united firmly around him.

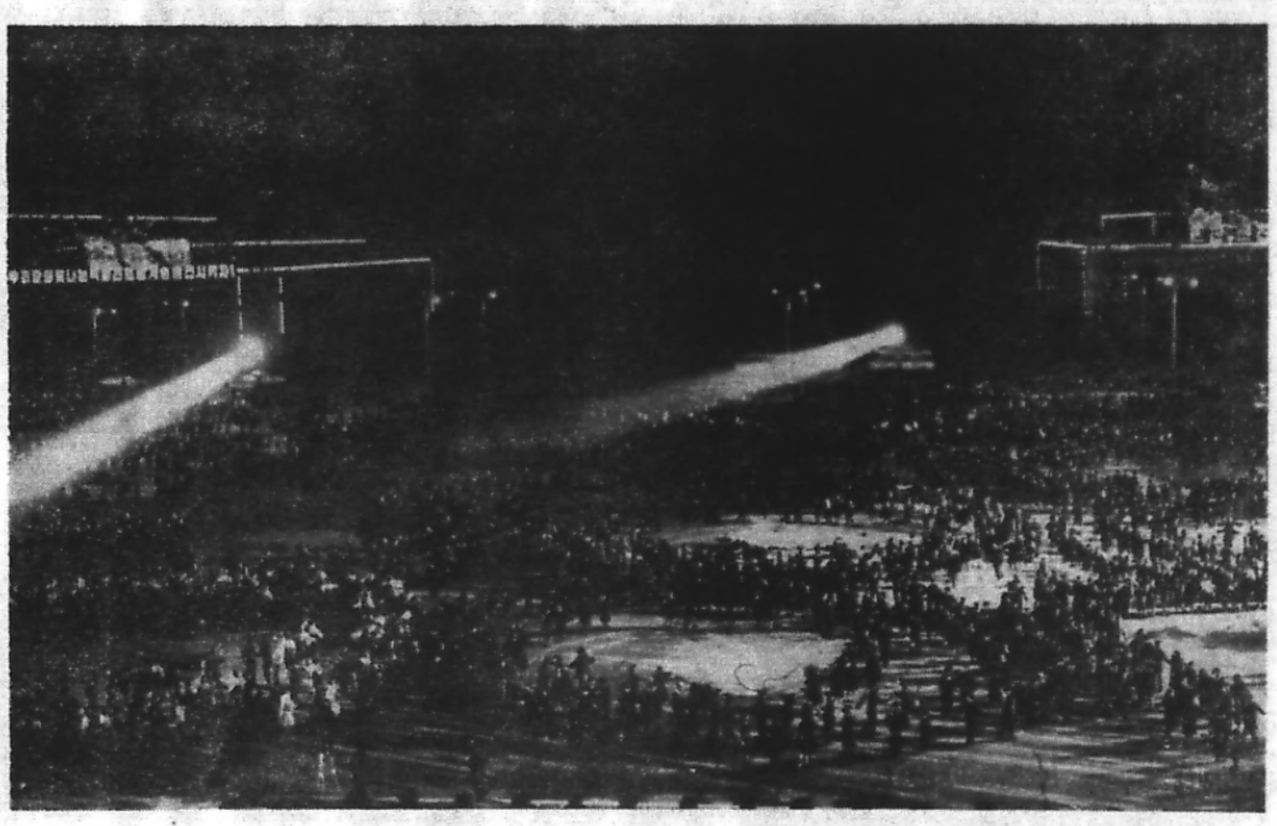
The grand chorus "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader" echoed through the square seething in a festive mood.

Youths and students shouted at the top of their voices "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Let us become guard detachment and death-defying corps infinitely faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

An art performance was given after the soiree.

On the 18th a grand joint meeting of Pyongyang organizations of the Korean Juvenile Corps was also held at the Moranbong Stadium to celebrate great national jubilation.

A letter of pledge to the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung was adopted at the meeting.



Pyongyang youth and students' soiree to celebrate great national jubilation—reelection of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung as DPRK President

Felicitations to Nepalese People

"Let us display the spirit of self-reliance in all spheres and increase production by relying on domestic raw materials!" this is the motto the Nepalese people have put up in their endeavours to create a new life today.

Under this motto, the Nepalese people greeting their meaningful national holiday on December 28 have made much effort to develop the national economy in reliance on domestic raw materials and by their own efforts, thus achieving great successes.

An oxygen mill has been commissioned of late. Besides, many other medium and small-scale factories—power station, cement factory, metal-processing plant, textile mill and suger refinery, etc.—have come into being. This has enabled Nepal to satisfy in no small measure her demands for products which she depended on foreign countries.

In that mountainous country road construction is of great significance. Over the past 10 years the Nepalese people have laid out new roads with a total length of 450 kilometres by the efforts of their own technicians and workers.

A series of measures such as irrigation project, seed improvement and land reclamation have been taken to boost food production. As a result agricultural production is on the increase every year.

Output of jute, Nepal's important export, grew over 7 % in 1976-77 fiscal year and that of tea reached more than 310 tons in the 1975-76 fiscal year.

Many achievements have also been attained in the fields of education, culture and public health.

About 450,000 children, or a half of school-age children, now study at primary schools. It is expected that in 1980, the closing year of 5-Year Plan, 65 % of school-age children will attend school.

Much effort is now being made for the fulfilment of the 15-year plan for the development of public health.

The Korean people rejoice as their own over the successes the Nepalese people have scored in their endeavours to build a new society.

The Korean people congratulate the Nepalese people upon their national holiday and sincerely wish them greater successes in their future struggle to consolidate national independence and achieve the country's prosperity.

Kim Kyong Hui

Quetta Branch of Pakistan Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Inaugurated

An inaugural meeting of the Quetta branch of the Pakistan Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held recently in Quetta, Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, according to a report.

Attending it were a large number of lawyers, writers and men from other circles.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid stormy applause of the assemblage.

Chairman, General Secretary and members of the Quetta branch were elected.

Former Senator Zamarrud Hussain was elected Chairman.

A resolution on Korea was also adopted.

Expressing full support to the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the four-point national salvation proposal adopted at a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of our country, the resolution said:

The Quetta branch of the Pakistan Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification strongly demands that the United States immediately withdraw its troops from south Korea, totally, not partially, and simultaneously, not stage by stage, give up the insidious intrigue to frame up the new "Joint South Korea-US Command", and accept the proposal to replace the Korean Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement so as to achieve independently the reunification of Korea, without interference of any outside force, on the basis of the inviolable rights of all nations to national self-determination, independence and sovereignty publicly recognized in international law.

The resolution stressed that for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities in trying to perpetuate the division of the country, stepping up the war policy and intensifying fascist suppression of the south Korean people must be checked and frustrated at once.

It continued:

The Quetta branch is convinced that the question of Korea's reunification is one of the main points of the world political problems at the present juncture and an urgent question to be solved for world peace.

We have decided to send to the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung this resolution firmly pledging our full solidarity for the noble work of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country free from outside interference.

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!

Long live the great Juche idea!

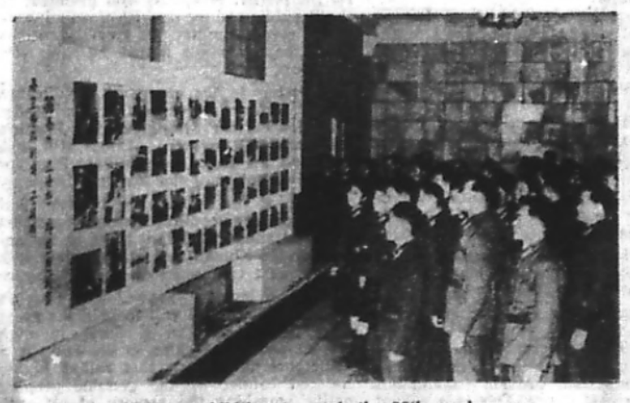


Photo exhibition to mark the 36th anniversary of the Yugoslav Army Day

SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION

★ A meeting of forming the Nampo Branch of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association was held on November 15 at the Nampo Theatre. A letter to President Hafez al-Assad was adopted at the meeting.

★ A protocol for the opening of an air line between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea was signed in Pnom-Penh on November 14.

★ A poster exhibition dealing with the politics, economy and culture of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was opened from November 24 to December 7 at the Chollima House of Culture under the sponsorship of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

★ The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a photo exhibition and a film show on December 19 to mark the 36th anniversary of the Yugoslav Army Day.

★ An agreement on offering mutual services in the field of air transport was concluded between the DPRK Civil Airlines "Choson Minhang" and the Swiss Confederation Aviation Company "Swiss Air".

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